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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MULLINS, BURTON S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2834	

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/297,606	LARSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Burton S. Mullins	2834	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2002.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-35,37-56 and 58-61 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-35,37-56 and 58-61 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Suspension

1. Pursuant to the Board of Appeal's final decision regarding U.S. Application No. 08/973,019, suspension has been lifted. As set forth in the decision on petition requesting suspension, the instant application was granted a suspension pending the decision on appeal of the '019 application. On November 27, 2002, the Board affirmed the rejection of the '019 application and on August 27, 2003, the Board denied applicant's request for reconsideration, thus terminating prosecution of the '019 application. An action on the merits follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claims 9, 13 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The "adjacent layers" lack antecedent basis in claim 1. It will be assumed that claim 9 depends from claim 3. In claim 13, "the stator tooth" lacks antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. Claims 1-2, 13, 17-20, 22 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang et al. (US 5,382,859) in view of Elton et al. (US 4,853,565). Huang discloses a stator for a rotating electric machine, comprising a stator core (Fig.5) and a winding 92, the stator core (Fig.5) including stator teeth 32 extending radially inwards (Fig.2),

towards the rotor configured as a number of tooth sections 32 jointed axially (Fig.3) forming a stator tooth plank (Fig.3), a number of the stator tooth planks 42/44/46 being fit together side by side forming a section 40 of a stator core up to a complete stator core (Figs.3&5).

Huang does not teach a "high voltage" machine, or that "when an electric field is generated the field is enclosed within the winding for at least one turn thereof."

Elton teaches a semi-conductive layer for insulated electrical conductors suitable for windings in a dynamo-electric machine (abstract, lines 7-8; Fig.5), to minimize corona discharge (c.2, lines 44-48). Elton's machine and cable is "high voltage" since "a high electrical potential difference exists between the windings...and the stator defining slots which are at an electrical ground" (c.1, lines 23-25). In the cable winding of Fig.7, the electric potential over the exterior of the winding is maintained at a uniform and equal potential by means of an internal grading layer 104, which equalizes the charge about conductive strands 102 (Fig.7, c.7, lines 12-22), thus maintaining the field enclosed within the winding/cable 100 for at least one turn thereof.

It would have been obvious to modify Huang and provide a cable per Elton since such a cable would have been desirable to minimize corona discharge.

Regarding claim 2, Huang discloses that a number of the sections 40 are joined together in order to form a complete stator core (Fig.5).

Regarding claim 13, Huang discloses that the stator tooth 32 comprises a forward tooth portion 32a facing inwards, towards the rotor (Fig.2), when mounted in the stator (Fig.1), and a yoke portion 36 facing outwards, each stator tooth 32 opposite lateral sides each confronting a corresponding side of an adjacent stator tooth (Fig.1), the confronting lateral sides together

forming a slot 26 for receiving the winding 92. Huang also discloses a lining (c.8, lines 19-24) disposed on at least one of the lateral sides, the lining being formed of a resilient material.

Regarding claims 17-19, Huang discloses compressing means (Fig.5) for tangentially compressing the teeth 32 for providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth, the compressing means 56 including a stator frame 50 and an annular stator frame 50 surrounding the core for securing the stator core sections 40 of the complete stator core in place.

Regarding claim 20, Huang discloses that the tooth 32 has an outer yoke portion, and further including a stator frame, and a lining of a resilient material located on the external side of the yoke portion of the tooth 32, in contact with the stator frame (c.8, lines 27 to 34).

Regarding claim 22, Huang discloses that the stator frame has at least one longitudinal axial opening (Fig.5) and the stator frame includes at least one tightening means 56 for tightening the frame around the stator core by reducing the opening.

Regarding claim 33, Huang discloses that each tooth section 40 includes guiding means 33,35 on both lateral sides (Figs 7&8), the guiding means engaging in mating relation with corresponding guiding means on the adjacent stator tooth 32.

5. Claims 3-8, 10-12 and 58-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang and Elton as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Redfern (GB 468,827). Huang and Elton substantially teach applicant's invention including a winding/cable (100 in Elton, Fig.7) comprising at least one current-carrying conductor 102, a first layer 104 having semi-conducting properties surrounding said conductor, a solid insulating layer 106 surrounding said first layer, and a second layer 110 having semi-conducting properties surrounding said insulating layer. However, neither Huang nor Elton teach stator teeth having

radially positioned semicircular recesses, with the teeth disposed with the recesses in confronting relationship forming circular axial openings for threadably receiving the cable therein.

Redfern teaches a high voltage machine having stator teeth (see Figure) with radially positioned semicircular recesses, with the teeth disposed with the recesses in confronting relationship forming circular axial openings for threadably receiving the cable a1-a3 therein. This arrangement improves high voltage operation (lines 9-15) by saving insulation and maximizing space (lines 30-47).

It would have been obvious to modify Huang and Elton and provide a stator with semi-circular recesses per Redfern since this would have been desirable to provide improved high voltage operation by saving insulation and maximizing space.

Regarding claim 5, Elton's cable is flexible since the windings "bend circumferentially" (c.5, lines 67-68).

Regarding claims 6-8, the semiconductive layers in Elton form equipotential surfaces, with the second layer 110 connected to ground (c.7, lines 11-22).

Regarding claim 12, Huang discloses that the stator winding 92 is inserted between each stator tooth plank before the planks are fit together (abstract).

6. Claims 15-16 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang and Elton et al. as applied to claims 1 and 17 above, and further in view of Rieber et al. (US 4,607,183). Huang and Elton substantially teach applicant's invention but do not teach that each stator tooth has at least one longitudinal axial notch along its innermost side facing

the rotor with a key element of a non-magnetic material is positioned in the notch to prevent lateral oscillations of the tooth.

Rieber discloses that each stator tooth has at least one longitudinal axial notch 30 along its innermost side facing the rotor, and a key element 36 of a non-magnetic material is positioned in the notch 30 to prevent lateral oscillations of the tooth. Rieber discloses a lining 48 located in the notch 30 formed of rubber (c.1, lines 65-68). The invention of Rieber has the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

It would have been obvious to modify Huang and Elton and provide a notch in the stator teeth per Rieber to prevent lateral oscillations of the teeth.

7. Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang and Elton et al. as applied to claim 17, and further in view of Evans (US 2,424,443). Huang and Elton disclose applicant's invention including a friction means located at the contact surface between the tooth yoke and the stator frame (Huang, c.8, lines 27-34); however, the combination does not teach that the compressing means includes a structure of pre-stressing means, arranged along the circumference of the core, including brackets arranged axially for distributing the compressive force to the core; nor that the compressing means includes rods or wires.

Evans discloses that the compressing means includes a structure of pre-stressing means (Fig.3), arranged along the circumference of the core 1, including brackets 8 arranged axially for distributing the compressive force to the core 1. Evans discloses that the compressing

means includes rods or wires 4. Evans' invention has the purpose of retaining the core in assembled relationship.

It would have been obvious to modify Huang and Elton and provide a pre-stressing structure per Evans to retain the core in an assembled relationship.

8. Claims 23 -24 and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 1O3(a) as being unpatentable over Huang, Elton and Evans as applied to claims 17, 20 and 27, and further in view of Lasche (US 681,800). Huang Elton and Evans disclose applicant's stator but do not teach that the stator frame is divided into at least two frame sections, such that a longitudinal axial opening is formed between the frame sections, and further including means for connecting the frame sections and for tightening the frame around the stator core for reducing the openings. Neither do Huang, Elton or Evans disclose that the means for tightening the stator frame includes a bolted joint operating against the resilient material of the linings, or compressing means including at least one clamping ring applied circumferentially around the stator core. Finally, Huang, Elton and Evans do not teach a base upon which the core is supported.

Lasche discloses a stator frame divided into at least two frame sections (Fig.4), such that a longitudinal axial opening is formed between the frame sections, and further including means for connecting the frame sections and for tightening the frame around the stator core for reducing the openings. Lasche discloses that the means for tightening the stator frame includes a bolted joint n. Lasche discloses that the compressing means includes at least one clamping ring (alpha) applied circumferentially around the stator core. Lasche discloses a base upon which the core is supported. Lasche's invention has the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the stator of Huang, Elton and Evans and provide a connecting, tightening and compressing means, including a base, disclosed by Lasche for the purpose of improving structural rigidity on the stator core.

9. Claims 34-35, 37, 40-41 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. (US 5,583,387) in view of Elton (US 4,853,565).

Takeuchi discloses a method for manufacturing a stator for a high voltage rotating electric machine having a stator, with a stator core, a winding 16 and a rotor, wherein the stator core has stator teeth 11 extending radially inwards, towards the rotor comprising the steps of: axially joining a number of tooth sections 11 into a stator tooth plank for forming the stator tooth fitting, side by side, a number of stator tooth planks, for forming at least one section of the stator core, and providing a winding (16) within which a generated electric field confining the electric field in the winding (16) for at least one turn of the winding (column 3, lines 10 to 35). However, Takeuchi does not disclose the provision of a magnetically permeable high voltage electric field confining cable.

Elton teaches a semi-conductive layer for insulated electrical conductors suitable for windings in a dynamo-electric machine (abstract, lines 7-8; Fig.5), to minimize corona discharge (c.2, lines 44-48). Elton's machine and cable is "high voltage" since "a high electrical potential difference exists between the windings...and the stator defining slots which are at an electrical ground" (c.1, lines 23-25). In the cable winding of Fig.7, the electric potential over the exterior of the winding is maintained at a uniform and equal potential by means of an internal grading layer 104, which equalizes the charge about conductive strands

102 (Fig.7, c.7, lines 12-22), thus maintaining the field enclosed within the winding/cable 100 for at least one turn thereof.

It would have been obvious to modify Takeuchi and provide a cable per Elton since such a cable would have been desirable to minimize corona discharge.

Referring to claim 35, Takeuchi discloses that joining together a number of sections 11 of the stator core to form a complete stator core (c.3, lines 46-52).

Referring to claim 37, Takeuchi discloses the steps of removably locating an initial fixture element, including at least one of a stator tooth plank and a fixture tooth in a manufacturing fixture; removably inserting at least one temporary stator tooth 11 in the fixture, inserting a stator winding on the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element, removing the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element from the manufacturing fixture and allowing the stator winding placed on the temporary stator tooth to fall or be pressed down into a correct position in a first winding slot in the fixture element, providing a stator winding and inserting the stator tooth into the manufacturing fixture and fitting the stator tooth over the stator winding, and repeating the previous steps until at least a section of a complete stator core has been produced (c.3, lines 46-52).

Referring to claim 40, Takeuchi et al. disclose the rotation of the fixture about a horizontal axis corresponding to an axis of symmetry of the stator (c.3, lines 46-52).

Referring to claim 41, Takeuchi et al. disclose joining the stator windings to define an intended number of poles and phases (column 3, lines 26 to 29).

Referring to claim 56, Takeuchi et al. disclose a stator for a rotating electric machine, manufactured in accordance with the method in claim 34 (c.3, lines 10-35).

10. Claims 38-39, 42-43, 47-51 and 54-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi and Elton as applied to claims 34 and 37 above, further in view of Huang. Takeuchi and Elton disclose a method for manufacturing a stator; however, neither disclose a step of gluing a yoke portion of each stator tooth plank to a corresponding yoke portion of a previously fitted stator tooth plank at a corresponding yoke position after a section of a complete stator core has been manufactured; or providing a lining of a resilient material to the external side of the yoke portion of the stator tooth; or providing a lining of a resilient material to the inwardly facing surface of the stator frame, which enters into contact with the external sides of the yoke portions of the stator teeth; or assembling the stator core sections into a complete stator core within a stator frame; or disclosing the surrounding the stator core with resilient material, and tightening the stator frame for compressing the resilient material so that the winding is pressed against the walls of the slots; or providing a friction means at the contact surface between the external side of the yoke portions of the teeth and the stator yoke portion arranged circumferentially along the external side of the yoke portions; or inserting the winding in the axial direction of the stator core.

Huang discloses a step of providing a lining of resilient material to the yoke portion of at least one of two opposite lateral sides of a stator tooth facing the corresponding side of an adjacent stator. Huang discloses a step of gluing a yoke portion of each stator tooth plank to a corresponding yoke portion of a previously fitted stator tooth plank at a corresponding yoke position after a section of a complete stator core has been manufactured. Huang et al. disclose a step of providing a lining of resilient material to the yoke portion of at least one of two opposite lateral sides of a stator tooth facing the corresponding side of an adjacent stator.

Huang et al. disclose a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the external side of the yoke portion of the stator tooth. Huang et al. disclose a step of providing a lining of a resilient material to the inwardly facing surface of the stator frame, which enters into contact with the external sides of the yoke portions of the stator teeth, Huang et al. disclose a step of assembling the stator core sections into a complete stator core within a stator frame.

Huang discloses surrounding the stator core with resilient material, and tightening the stator frame for compressing the resilient material so that the winding is pressed against the walls of the slots. Huang discloses providing a friction means at the contact surface between the external side of the yoke portions of the teeth and the stator yoke portion arranged circumferentially along the external side of the yoke portions. Huang discloses a step of inserting the winding in the axial direction of the stator core and manufacturing the stator on the site of installation of the rotating electric machine (c.8, lines 19-36). The invention of Huang has the purpose of providing an improved design of a stator core formed of multiple segments formed of pressed double-coated iron powder which have a plurality of radially oriented teeth.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method of manufacture a stator of Takeuchi and Elton and provide the method steps disclosed by Huang for the purpose of providing an improved design of a stator core formed of multiple segments formed of pressed double-coated iron powder which have a plurality of radially oriented teeth.

11. Claims 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 1O3(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi et al. in view of Elton and further in view of Rieber et al. Takeuchi and Elton disclose a method for manufacturing; however, neither Takeuchi nor Elton disclose a step of

forming notches at a forward end of the stator tooth planks and inserting key elements of a non magnetic material between the tooth planks in the notches; or the step of providing a lining of a resilient material inside the notch.

Rieber et al. disclose a step of forming notches at a forward end of the stator tooth planks and inserting key elements of a nonmagnetic material between the tooth planks in the notches. Rieber et al. disclose a step of providing a lining of a resilient material inside the notch (c.4, lines 51-53). The invention of Rieber et al. has the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method for manufacturing a stator of Takeuchi and Elton and provide steps disclosed by Rieber et al. for the purpose of providing a measure of resilience and lubricity to the surface thereby reducing the removal of the insulation during wedge drive operation and eliminate long term abrasive wear of laminations of the dynamo-electric machine.

12. Claims 46 and 52 to 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 1O3(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi and Elton, further in view of Lashe. Takeuchi and Elton substantially disclose applicant's invention; however, neither Takeuchi nor Elton disclose a step of applying compression means for tangentially compressing the teeth of the stator, thereby providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth; or fitting the core sections together under compression by comprising pre-stressing the core about the circumference and distributing the

compressive force to the core; or fitting the core sections together under compression by means of applying at least one clamping ring circumferentially around the core.

Lashe discloses a step of applying compression means for tangentially compressing the teeth of the stator, thereby providing a pre-stressing at the innermost end of the teeth. Lashe discloses fitting the core sections together under compression by comprising pre-stressing the core about the circumference and distributing the compressive force to the core. Lashe discloses fitting the core sections together under compression by means of applying at Ieast one clamping ring circumferentially around the core (lines 75-80). Lashe's invention has the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method of manufacturing a stator of Takeuchi and Elton and provide the steps disclosed by Lashe for the purpose of obviating the inward and outward bending of the rings or segments.

13. Claims 60 to 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeuchi and Elton in view of Redfern. Takeuchi and Elton substantially discloses applicant's method; however, neither Takeuchi nor Elton disclose that the cable is threadably insertable into the aligned circular openings between each stator tooth plank before the planks are fit together; or that the recesses comprise semicircular surfaces formed in the teeth; or that the axial openings are in the form of circular holes for threadably receiving the cable therein; or the step of forming the radially adjacent recesses comprising forming semicircular recesses and fitting the two planks together forms radially adjacent circular openings for threadably receiving the cable therein.

Redfern discloses that the cable is threadably insertable into the aligned circular openings between each stator tooth plank before the planks are fit together. Redfern also discloses that the recesses comprise semicircular surfaces formed in the teeth; and that the axial openings are in the form of circular holes for threadably receiving the cable therein. Redfern discloses the step of forming the radially adjacent recesses comprising forming semicircular recesses and fitting the two planks together forms radially adjacent circular openings for threadably receiving the cable therein for the purpose of improving high voltage operation and giving the machine a suitable leakage value.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the method for manufacturing a stator of Takeuchi et al. and Elton and provide it with the stator configuration and method steps disclosed by Redfern for the purpose of improving high voltage operation and giving the machine a suitable leakage value.

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claim 9 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not teach that "at least two adjacent layers have substantially equal thermal expansion coefficients". In particular, there is no teaching in Elton that that the semi-conductive layer 104 or 110 has the same co-efficient as the insulation layer 106 (Fig.7). Penczynski pertains to liquid-helium cooled cables, in particular superconductive cables, not to flexible cables suitable for bending onto a machine as described in Elton.

Response to Arguments

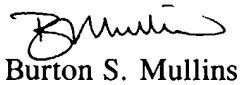
15. Applicant's arguments filed April 29, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that Huang and Takeuchi are not high voltage machines; however, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Neither is there any clear definition of "high voltage" in the specification which necessarily limits such machines to voltage ranges outside that achieved by Huang or Takeuchi. The specification, p.12, lines 30-34 states that the invention is primarily used for machines operating at 36 kV and up, but that "[s]econdarily, it is intended for voltages below 36 kV."

Applicant argues that Elton does not teach a cable used as a winding in an electric machine. This is not convincing because Elton teaches that the embodiments shown in Figs.1-7 are suitable for use in a dynamoelectric machine (abstract, lines 4-8). The cable of Fig.7 is disclosed as being a further embodiment of Figs.1-6, which are shown to be suitable for windings on a stator in a dynamo-electric machine (c.8, lines 26-38). In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Elton's cable layers provide protection from corona discharge.

Conclusion

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Burton S. Mullins whose telephone number is 305-7063. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9 am to 5 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on 308-1371. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 305-1341.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-0956.



Burton S. Mullins
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2834

11 November 2003
bsm